

infection, our figures for the single examination in four of the schools are probably too low.

Belding (1942) reports the incidence of infection in school children in the United States to be 37% - 57%. Cram and Reardon (1939) found the incidence among school children of Washington, D. C. to be 51%.

In the present study, although the incidence was considerably lower after treatment, there was still a significant infection (18%) among the children treated.

At present, the most acceptable and effective treatment consists of daily oral administration of gentian violet for one week, a week's interim, followed by another week of administration of gentian violet. In the interval between medicinal treatments, the person's surroundings including bedding, furniture, and clothing should undergo thorough cleaning to destroy the viable ova. In this case the treatment was given for only one-half the prescribed time and was accompanied by no thorough cleaning of homes or school rooms. Viable ova were found on the furniture of two classrooms in the school in which the more extended study was made. No check was made in the homes.

Because of its method of transmission, the swallowing of embryonated eggs obtained from soiled bed linen, clothing or objects in a room, pinworm infection is familial in nature; one infected member of a family is the source of infection for an entire group. Children in schools or other institutions are for the same reason more likely to acquire the infection than those living alone or in small groups.

During the examinations an attempt was made to observe, as accurately as possible, indications of the social and economic level as well as the hygienic practices in the homes from which the children came. From the data collected no positive correlation between family size, economic or social status, and worm infection was obvious.

#### CONCLUSIONS

1. Because fewer than the prescribed number of examinations were carried out, figures for incidence of pinworm infection in first grade pupils in the Tallahassee schools may be too low.

2. To be effective, treatment must extend over a period of three weeks and must be accompanied by a thorough cleaning of surroundings. Adequate treatment was not carried out in this study.

3. The adhesive tape method of detection of the presence of pinworm ova on the skin is dependable.

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# RECORDS OF PLEISTOCENE REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS FROM FLORIDA

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While examining the fossil Crotalids in the paleontological collections of the United States National Museum (U.S.N.M.), the American Museum of Natural History (A.M.N.H.), and the Florida Geological Survey (F.G.S.) other reptile and amphibian bones came to light and seem worthy of noting. This material comes from Late Pleistocene sites in Florida (see Cooke, 1945, for a discussion of the geology). All of the specimens have been compared with skeletons of living species in the U.C.L.A. or the writer's collection.

Most of the forms listed are identical with species living in Florida today. Many of the forms appear larger than skeletons of recent individuals. This would suggest, if Bergmann's rule (as modified for cold-bloods by Cowles, 1945) is operating, that these fossil animals inhabited a warm climate, either interglacial or late post-glacial.

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## AMPHIBIA

### *Amphiuma means* (Garden)

F.G.S. V-2431, Stratum No. 3, Vero Beach, St. Lucie Co., Fla., 3 vertebrae.

F.G.S. V-3472, Stratum No. 3, Vero Beach, St. Lucie Co., Fla., 3 vertebrae.

F.G.S. V-2442, Stratum No. 2, Vero Beach, St. Lucie Co., Fla., 3 vertebrae.

F.G.S. V-4814, Wakulla Springs, Leon Co., Fla., 1 vertebra.

A.M.N.H. 6777, Seminole, Pinellas Co., Fla., 1 vertebra.

Two of the nine trunk vertebrae (F.G.S. V-4814, A.M.N.H. 6776) of Congo Eels are slightly larger than the others or than those from recent specimens. The centra in all specimens are amphicoelous. There is a bifurcated projection at the anterior ventral base of the centrum. The diapophyses is wide and bends slightly down. The neural spine is well developed and a small ridge extends on the dorsal surface of the vertebra from the postzygapophyses to the anterior opening of the neural canal.

*Bufo woodhousi* Girard

F.G.S. V-3472, Stratum No. 3, Vero Beach, St. Lucie Co., Fla.

A large cervical vertebra from the above locality differs from recent skeletons of *B. w. fowleri* only in that it is larger and the neural spine extends anterior farther. On each side of the neural spine of the fossil there is a deep groove bordered laterally by a prominent process which extends posteriorly from the prezygapophyses.

*Rana grylio* Stejneger

Tihen (1952) records this species from Haile Pit, 4 miles northeast of Newberry, Alachua County, Florida.

REPTILIA

*Sceloporus undulatus* (Latreille)

F.G.S. V-1530, Stratum No. 3, Vero Beach, St. Lucie Co., Fla.

Two *Sceloporus* dentaries from this locality are referred to *S. undulatus* due to the fact that the posterior teeth are trifid, the dentary is long and narrow, and there is no dorsal process at the posterior end of the dentary as in *Sceloporus woodi*. One dentary measures 12.8 mm. long and has 21 teeth or sockets and the other measures 12.4 mm. long and has 19 teeth or sockets. The teeth on the fossil dentaries are slightly larger than those of an adult male *S. u. undulatus* in the U.C.L.A. collection.

*Eumeces* sp.

F.G.S. V-1530, Stratum No. 3, Vero Beach, St. Lucie Co., Fla.

One dentary of *Eumeces* with 20 conical teeth measures 12.0 mm. long. It is not referred to a species due to the lack of comparative material.